

WEEKLY EXPOSITOR.

DEL T. SUTTON, PUBLISHER.

BROCKWAY CENTER, - MICH.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

MICHIGAN.

A correspondent of the Free Press states that a heavy thunder storm passed over Adrian on Sunday evening, followed by "trade winds," which compelled citizens to trade his linen pants and duster for a heavy overcoat. A company, among whom is Geo. B. Allen, Secretary of the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company, has organized, to manufacture Babcock's patent hand-carrier. Ground has been broken and buildings will be erected at once. Lightning struck a large barn owned by Rufus Baker, the great dairyman of Fairfield on Sunday afternoon. The barn was burned and some ten or twelve tons of hay destroyed.

A cyclone on Sunday about noon struck the southeastern portion of Bay City. It was about rods wide and demolished everything in its track. A barn belonging to F. Fitzhugh was leveled and a cow killed. The house of Thos. Joyce, was demolished and the inmates seriously and some fatally hurt. John Carroll had his skull fractured, Mrs. Joyce, her daughter and another of the Carroll boys were badly bruised, while a Miss Simpson was dashed against a fence and it is thought fatally hurt.

Stephen Tarbell, Battle Creek, mutilated by Eugene Webster because of jealousy will probably die. Webster is under arrest with bail fixed at \$5,000.

Sheffery & Baker's sash and blind factory, Detroit, burned Monday morning; the building, a four-story brick valued at \$6,000 was not insured. The doors and blinds burned valued at \$7,000 had but \$3,500 insurance.

Mayor DeLong of Muskegon suffers political loss, owing to his action with the recent strikes. The supreme court decides against him.

F. O. Hetfield of Minden, formerly of Detroit died on the 20th.

The Chicago & G. T. R. R. depot at Imlay City has been robbed twice by masked men. Burglars secured a gold watch, a \$100 diamond, and some cash, at the residence of John Nichols, Battle Creek.

Hon. T. W. Palmer, of Detroit, addressed the Cass County pioneers on the fair grounds at Cassopolis, Monday, it being their ninth annual reunion.

The box factory of James E. Kirch and Co., in Grand Rapids was destroyed by fire. Loss \$3,000, to insurance companies.

The body of Anthony Calhoun, who was drowned off the City of Milwaukee, has been recovered. Two men who had been heard to threaten his life, because he was acting as fireman in the place of one of them discharged, have been arrested on suspicion, but were discharged for want of evidence to hold them.

Dr. W. Walker, of Mt. Airy, arrested on complaint of Warren Bennett, for mal practice, in setting a broken leg, claiming \$10,000 damages.

Geo. Strope's lumber mill, ten miles west of Greenville, burned, involving a loss of \$2,500, for which he has no insurance.

A room in the Northern Hotel block at Big Rapids, temporarily occupied by a Cadillac party for sleeping purposes, was entered by night through an open window, and the 16 sleepers relieved of their watches and money.

Frank Pryor's residence two miles east of Benton Harbor, burned Friday night with its contents. A family of nine escaped with difficulty, taking only their night clothes. The fire is supposed to be the work of incendiaries. Loss \$2,000; no insurance.

John Field, of the firm of Field & Field, Ann Arbor, who came from England in 1845, died Friday.

Hugh S. Peoples made a statement of his former personal relations to Martha Whitla, on Thursday. Of course, they were proper and free from guilt and crime. His counsel are now putting in testimony to prove an alibi.

Dr. Herbert Yemens of Detroit, has left for Sitka, Alaska, to act as surgeon for the United States Marine Hospital there.

The spire of the Methodist church in Ovid was struck by lightning, the fluid going down both sides of the belfry, shattering both it and the front of the building.

Moore Willett, farmer of Cambria, Hillsdale county, had forty-five fleeces of wool stolen from him.

O. P. Bills & Co. have opened a new bank at Tecumseh, of which J. N. Satterthwaite is the cashier. Mrs. C. Bills, N. Church and Wm. H. Church are associated.

Telephone communication now exists between Detroit and Dexter.

Isaac Hewitt, a wealthy citizen, and prominent pioneer of Marshall, is dead.

Bernard Stroh the well known Detroit brewer was buried on the 26th. In 1851 he arrived in Detroit, where he established a brewery, which enterprise laid the foundation for the present mammoth brewing institution in that city.

A new block opposite the Detroit post office is to be erected this season at a cost of \$120,000 contract price.

Orlin J. Flynn, of Conway, was found dead on the farm of his father-in-law, S. N. Faunce, in Fowlerville, in a small pond of water near the house. He went out, as the family supposed, to harness his team to go to his own home about three miles distant, when one of Mr. Faunce's family passed by the pond and saw him lying in the water with his face down. The water was only from one foot to eighteen inches in depth. Flynn had been staying with his father-in-law a few days on account of his having been laboring under a fit of temporary insanity.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANOTHER TORNADO.

Grinnell, Iowa, in Ruins.

MANY KILLED AND WOUNDED. Saturday was a terrible day to the residents of Iowa. The cyclone which struck Grinnell was a half mile wide and its path was plainly traced for 25 miles. It was seen first coming from the south-west, leveling huge trees in its pathway and leveling A. A. Foster's house and barn, leveling both to the ground, and carrying Mr. and Mrs. Foster and their two children thirty yards, precipitating them amidst the debris, all somewhat bruised. Just east of Foster was H. C. Pittman's house, also completely leveled, burying beneath it Pittman, his wife and three children, his wife's sister and child.

It is stated that Governor Luke Blackburn of Ky., has been converted under the preaching of the "mountain evangelist," Barnes.

The hotel and bank at Liberty, Ind., the bank containing \$40,000 in cash in the safe, were burned Friday morning. Rev. J. W. Chapman and several others, in making their escape from the hotel were badly injured.

O. E. Owen of St. Louis, teller of third na-

Not far away was the residence of Mr. Lewis an old gentleman and lady, who were both killed. From here the storm pursued a zigzag direction to the north of the city, when after wiping out the finest residence portion of the city it turned toward the college. The west building was dumped into a heap of lath and plaster and broken timber, burying beneath it eight students. The east college, a five-story building, was unroofed and fire followed. The whirlwind floundered struck the Iowa Central railroad, and directly in its path lay loaded cars. The Great Mogul engine was lifted completely off the track and the train toppled on either side at the whim of the wind. Across the track was the building of Prof. J. W. Chamberlain, treasurer of the college, which was gathered up in sections and dumped in a disjointed heap portions upside down, completely ruined. Dr. R. N. Scott's house was turned almost completely around. C. W. Hobard's elegant residence and barn are completely gone. In one house four persons were killed, Mr. Ford and wife, hired girl, and Mr. Totten. Lucy Sanders' fine residence is scattered over the adjoining country; ten people in Sanders' cellar escaped. G. H. Stevens' barn and horse were carried completely over his house; the animal escaped with slight injuries. Two horses and one cow were taken out of E. Griswold's barn and carried two blocks. The horses were killed, but the cow is apparently uninjured.

In the engine house, which is used as a morgue, are 17 of the dead bodies; other dead are in the wreck of their homes. Surgeons report that the wounded exceed 150, with probability of 75 deaths, and the number of houses destroyed or ruined is between 140 and 150; total loss of property will probably reach \$60,000.

At Malcom the storm struck about 9 o'clock in the evening. Five of the best business houses were destroyed, two churches, and a third of the dwellings in the town. Seven dead bodies have already been found.

The writ of habeas corpus is denied in the Guitau case and he must hang.

A fire in Brockport, N. Y., destroyed the Johnson Harvester Works. The loss will reach half a million of dollars; 450 men will be thrown out of employment. Edward Heath and Freeman Board lost their lives, and George Ford, a Rochester fireman who went to the fire, suffered a broken arm. The origin of the fire is believed to have been incendiary, and Chas. McCoy is under arrest, believed to have been implicated in the matter.

Erie, Pa., is to have a new public building. One hundred and fifty thousand dollars have been voted for that purpose.

The New York freight handlers are on a strike.

Mr. Munger editor of the Philadelphia Labor World, declines to call a convention to nominate a state ticket, believing that the Knights of Labor should not meddle with politics.

The War department orders the filipino in the case of Second Lieut. Henry O. Filpper, Tenth Cavalry, will take effect June 30, 1882, from which date he will cease to be an officer of the army.

The casualties of the Iowa tornado increase as investigation brings out the facts. Over 500 are wounded, with 69 deaths to date in the track of this one storm. The tornado made a swath of destruction through the thickly settled portion of the state, some 150 miles in length and average half a mile in width, starting near Ames center of the State and sweeping in the shape of a crescent to the south. Loss of property will exceed \$3,000,000, with very little insurance.

The Herald building, Montreal, burns at a loss of \$40,000.

A \$68,000 fire occurred in one of the Oakland Cal. piers.

There was a large reception in the Mechanics' Hall building in Boston Wednesday night in honor of Michael Davitt, the Irish reformer. About 8,000 persons were in attendance, Mayor Prince presiding.

Cadwalader Well No. 2, Warren Co., Pa., was burned Wednesday, but another 1,000 barrel well was opened.

It is stated that there are now 70,000 head of cattle and 10,000 head of horses, grazing their way slowly northward on the trail from Texas through the Indian territory.

Brown University conferred the degree of LL.D. on Geo. Wm. Curtis and Chief Justice Gray at the last commencement.

The Secretary of the National Society for the Protection of the Insane seeks an interview with President Arthur, with a view to the appointment of a commission to inquire into Guitau's sanity, and granting him a short reprieve to allow of such an investigation.

London despatches say there is a technical "hitch" that will cause a delay of some 28 days in consummating the fusion of the Great Western and Grand Trunk railroads.

Col. C. B. Cash, of Columbia, S. C. has challenged Mr. Mulloy, a merchant of Cheraw to a duel; which the latter declined, and J. G. Mobley and J. A. Pearson, lawyers, have been bound over for trial, with their seconds, charged with being about to fight a duel. Thus the "code" flourish, under some difficulties.

Herbert Spencer will visit this country near the last of August, and will be the guest of Prof. Youmans, but will spend some months traveling through the country.

Thirteen million acres of land have been sold or given away by government the past year. This added to sales by states out of their grants, would probably increase the amount to 17,000,000 acres that passed to private hands.

The total loss by the Iowa tornado is roughly estimated at \$3,000,000.

A man named Stratton, from New Lebanon, O., was arrested for stealing a buggy, and put on the cars with feet tied, to be taken to Muncie jail. Before reaching the station, he jumped from the cars and broke his neck.

Guitau's friends, accompanied by Dr. Beard of Boston, found the President busy and failed to see him. The prisoner has pretty much lost hope, and talks of wanting to deliver an address on the scaffold.

The Toledo flouring mills on Erie street, were destroyed by fire Friday morning. Loss \$35,000; insured for \$23,000.

The agreement between the Grand Trunk and Great Western railroads has been ratified by the directors at London, and will now be submitted to the stockholders for adoption.

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O. E. Owen of St. Louis, teller of third na-

tional bank, has been arrested for embezzling \$150,000. He confessed that for 10 years he had been stealing by trade margins on cotton and grain deals. The thefts were covered by using large deposits which came after three o'clock in the afternoon and were not entered until the next day.

Six thousand persons paraded in Philadelphia in honor of the founding of the order. Ex-Governor Hartshorn was thrown from his horse during the parade, but appeared unhurt, and continued in the procession to the Academy of Music. During the ceremonies there he was overcome by the heat and taken home.

The cabinet decides not to interfere with the execution of Guitau's sentence, on the ground that the prisoner's sanity was fully established at the trial. The prisoner is surprised and dejected at the turn in affairs.

Six cases of sun stroke were reported in New York on Saturday.

Advices from San Francisco state that four persons were killed and three seriously wounded by the overturning of a coach on a steep embankment.

Guitau's death warrant is prepared and designates the hour of execution between the hours of noon and 2 p. m. June 30th, 1882.

O. E. Owens, the Third National Bank defaulter of St. Louis, is under arrest, with bail fixed at \$20,000. J. T. Tillery, a brother-in-law, has been operating in the interests of Owens.

Effort is being made to have the bodies of the unfortunate Jonette crew brought to this country for interment. Congress will be petitioned for an appropriation.

The House has voted to adjourn on the 10th of July, but it is expected that the Senate will put the date a week or two later.

Joseph Sullivan, for 20 years a member of the State Board of Agriculture of Columbus, O., and a progressive educationalist, died on the 24th.

CONGRESS.

June 19.—A lively debate took place in the Senate on the bank charter bill, which, as it passed the House, provided that national banks having a capital stock of \$100,000, or less, shall not be required to keep or deposit bonds in excess of \$10,000 as security for their circulating notes. It soon became apparent that a large majority of the Senate would not concur in this provision.

In the House the main business was passing the pension appropriation of \$100,000 within ten minutes, an event unprecedented in legislation. The government decides that Doyle can go to prison and if he has anything to communicate in regard to the bond plate he can do so from prison as well as to wait under suspended sentence.

June 20.—In the Senate were passed the following bills authorizing the Secretary of War to erect at Washington's headquarters at Newburgh, N. Y., a memorial column and to aid in defraying the expenses of the centennial celebration to be held in that city in 1883; \$15,000 to construct a road and approaches Mount City, Ill., to the national military cemetery and for other purposes was amended by reducing the amount from \$25,000 to \$15,000; \$12,000 to construct a road from New Albany, Ind., to the national cemetery near that city. A bill was also passed appropriating \$300,000 for the extension of the Executive Mansion.

The extension will be erected directly south of the present building, similar to it in interior and connected with accommodations for the egress of a large crowd of visitors. Two years will be required to complete the extension.

In the House the Senate bill was passed authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to examine and report to Congress the amount of claims of the States of Texas, Colorado, Oregon, Nebraska, California, Kansas and Nevada, and the Territories of Washington and Idaho, account of money expended and indebtedness incurred in repelling the invasion and suppressing Indian hostilities.

In the Senate, the consideration of the bill to investigate the causes of labor strikes was resumed; the committee to sit during vacation, and visit different places, send for persons, etc. The discussion showed a favorable disposition to the object. The House bill to enable banking institutions to extend their corporate existence was taken up and discussed at length. The amendment to allow silver certificates as well as gold to be counted by National banks as part of their reserve and to be used in the settlement of clearing house balances, was adopted without debate. Other amendments were proposed and discussed.

In the House Mr. Burrows, in the absence of the speaker, in the chair. A resolution was passed asking the Senate to return the immigration bill, which, as passed, charges the cost of returning paupers, criminals, etc., to the country to which they belong. A substitute is proposed, charging it to the steamship companies bringing them over. The Rock Island and Southwestern Railroad Companies were authorized to build a bridge over the Mississippi at New Boston, Ill. The bill to produce internal revenue taxation was then taken up in Committee of the whole.

June 22.—The House committee on patents report favorably a bill reorganizing the patent office, increasing the commissioner's salary from \$4,500 to \$6,000 and those of his subordinates from 15 to 50 per cent. It also creates the office of deputy principal examiners, 25 of them at \$2,150 each per year. The Senate passed a bill to extend the White house by erecting another building of the same size and similar in architectural form, in the rear of the present building, at a cost of \$300,000, the two to be connected by a broad passage, to accommodate state gatherings.

The Senate confirmed the nominations for the Utah Commission. Also passed the bill granting right of way to the Mississippi, Albuquerque and Inter-Ocean Railway through the Indian Territory, also amended and passed the house bill to enable national banks to continue their corporate existence, 54 to 18.

June 23.—In the House on the suggestion of Mr. Kelly unanimous consent was given to close debate on his internal revenue reduction bill at 8 o'clock this afternoon. Mr. Hewitt advocated the abolition of all internal revenue taxes, the maintenance of a reasonable tariff and a small direct tax on stills.

In the Senate the session up to the expiration of the morning hour was devoted to a discussion of the amendment of the rule regarding temporary presiding officers of the Senate appointed by the president pro tem.

FOREIGN.

Arabi Pasha has given orders for torpedoes to the value of \$20,000.

The German government has chartered a steamer to remove her citizens from Alexandria

the accommodations of the German man-of-war Habicht being inadequate.

England and France state that the conference on Egyptian affairs shall meet at Constantinople, this week. Meanwhile the Khedive Dervish Pasha and Arabi Pasha promise to maintain order.

Thousands of Christians are fleeing from Egypt, leaving their property behind them. A fund is asked for their relief. It is reported the British Consul has ordered all engineers and other English employees connected with the water works to quit their posts immediately. A conference of the powers takes place at Constantinople Thursday.

Fighting has begun between royal chiefs in Zululand.

The resignation of Herr Ritter, Berlin, Prussian Minister of Finance, has caused general surprise. It is reported that a strongly worded letter received by him from Bismarck in regard to taxation reform, was the immediate cause of Ritter's withdrawal from the ministry.

Alexander Forbes, of Erie, Pa., shot his wife, who has been housekeeping for Geo. Bainton in Hamilton, Ont. He then shot Bainton, and finally himself. All three are dead.

The ambassadors met at Constantinople Thursday, at the British Embassy, but no conference was held, because the German and Austrian representatives have not yet received their instructions. The British and French Ambassadors received detailed instructions last evening.

The steamer Astrubel of London, 1,194 tons, with deals from St. Johns, N. B., struck an iceberg and sank off Point Lance Friday morning. The crew were saved.

In the house of commons John Bright said it was obvious that the condition of Ireland was made greatly worse by subscriptions raised in America and by those persons who come from America to participate in conspiracies. He did not hesitate to say that the ten subjects of the queen who had taken part in the Chicago convention were traitors to the crown.

The Dublin police discovered 50 men drilling in Kilmore county Roscommon. Eight were captured. Three of these are released suspects.

A correspondent at Alexandria says: Arabi Pasha informs me that he will resist to the death, every pretense on the part of the enemies of Egypt to interfere with her affairs. He says he cannot regard any settlement as satisfactory until the fleets have been withdrawn. It is understood that Arabi Pasha, in reply to the sultan's invitation to go to Constantinople states that though he is willing to go there the army will prevent him.

A TIDAL WAVE.

A remarkable tidal wave swept the lake front at Cleveland Friday morning. It is stated to have been two miles wide and eleven feet above the surface of the lake. It came without wind or rain, but in the wake of a dense black and gray cloud. The wave played havoc with boats and boat houses on shore. The docks at Cleveland were swept of whatever was on them, and the damage done is estimated at \$30,000 after the rush of water, the lake relaxed into its repose.

The license fee imposed on Montreal business men for the purpose of raising municipal revenue is declared illegal.

It is reported Egyptian troops are engaged in the construction of earthwork along the coast between Ramleh and Aboukir.

Toronto has been favored in the gift of superb free bath houses by a former resident of the city.

Turbulent persons at Armaugh, Ireland marched through the streets drinking Queen Victoria and then indulged in a drill.

DETROIT MARKETS.

THE PRODUCE AND PROVISION market is supplied at rates as follows: Mice pork, \$22.25; family, \$23.00; corn, \$24.50. Lard, 12c; for tallow, 12 1/2c for kags; hams, 12 1/2c; shoulders, 9 1/2c; bacon, 14c; dried beef, 13 1/2c; extra mess beef, \$15.00. Chickens were sold at 12 1/2c per lb; white fish and trout 7c to 8c.

VEGETABLES.—Quotations range about as follows: Peas, \$1 50 @ 2c per bu.; choice butter beans, 3 50 per bu.; string do, about 1 50 @ 2c; tomatoes, 2 @ 50 per third bushel box; Bermuda onions, 2 25 per crate, southern do, 6 @ 5 25 per bbl; cabbages about 3 50 per bbl for good sound stock; asparagus is lower, viz, 40 @ 45c; cucumbers, 50c; beets 60c; radishes, 25c lettuce 50c.

FLOUR.

White wheat, roller process, \$6 75 @ 7 00
White wheat, roller process, 5 00 @ 6 25
Seconda, 4 00 @ 4 50
Minnesota brands, 7 25 @ 8 00
Minnesota patents, 8 00 @ 9 25
Wheat—white \$ 1 25 @ 1 29
CLOVER SEED—\$ 4 00 @ 4 70
COAL—\$ 7 00 @ 7 75
OATS—\$ 50 @ 50
STRAW—\$ 15 @ 20
CHERRIES—\$ 12 00 @ 12 00
HAY—\$ 1 50 @ 2 25
CHERRY—Ohio & Mich. 14 @ 15
DRIED FRUIT—Apples \$ 5 @ 6
—evaporated 12 @ 13
—Peaches 18 @ 23
—Pitted Cherries 20 @ 21
ONIONS—\$ 2 25 @ 2 75
BEANS—\$ 2 75 @ 3 45
BUTTER—\$ 18 @ 19
BEEF—\$ 20 @ 22
EGGS—\$ 18 @ 18
HAY—per ton, 14 00 @ 15 00
HIDES—\$ 7 @ 8
—Cured, 7 @ 8
HOPS—\$ 20 @ 25
POTATOES—\$ 1 25 @ 1 50
SHEEP—\$ 1 00 @ 1 50
TALLOW—\$ 5 50 @ 7
WOOD—\$ 4 00 @ 6 50

Live Stock Market.

CATTLE.

Steers extra per cwt., \$5 50 @ 7 25
Steers shippers, 5 00 @ 5 50
Steers butchers, 4 00 @ 5 25
Steers common grades, 4 00 @ 5 25
Milk cows, 35 00 @ 55 00

SHEEP.

Per 100 lbs. clipped, 4 00 @ 5 00

HOGS.

Per 100 lbs., 7 00 @ 25

History tells us that George Washington never told a lie; so it is very plain that George didn't learn to smoke while his parents were alive.

The evangelical ministers of Providence, R. I., have agreed not to marry divorced persons, unless they have been divorced for scriptural cause.

Mobile Register says "Henry Watterson plays the piano. His neighbors, no doubt, need protection, notwithstanding Henry's views on the tariff question."

Buried Alive.

BY FIELD IN N. Y. EVANGELIST.

In an old part of Rome, not far from the Coliseum, one who knows the way turns aside from the street into a narrow alley which seems to come suddenly to an end in a blank wall, on which there is a painting of the Crucifixion, but follow it to the end and there steps lead up to the picture, and a side staircase to a second story where the visitor can proceed no further. Here, behind barred doors, and gratings like a prison, is a convent of nuns who are fitly called the *Seppelte Vise*, the Buried Alive, because those who enter there never come forth again until they are borne to the grave. Communication with the interior is by an opening, in which there is a round box, like a barrel, though it was covered with sheet-iron. While I stood before it a man came up the steps, who seemed to be a servant, and rapped on it, to which a muffled voice answered from within. His voice being recognized, the barrel turned slowly around till it disclosed a shelf on which he deposited a paper, when it was turned again, the paper disappeared, the voice from within ceased, and the sheeted iron presented the same blank surface as before. Should a priest knock, or any one who had a right to be admitted into the convent, the barrel turning round would present a key by which he could open a door and let himself into a small room in the interior. But even then he would not see the inmates, who are closely veiled, even when they converse. Hare, in his "Walks in Rome," says:

"In one of the walls is an opening with a double grille, beyond which is a metal plate, pierced with holes like the rose of a watering pot. It is beyond this grille and behind this plate that the abbess of the *Seppelte Vise* receives her visitors; but she is even then veiled from head to foot in heavy folds of thick bure. Gregory XVI., who of course could penetrate within the convent, and who wished to try her, said, 'My sister, raise your veil.' 'No, my father,' she replied, 'it is forbidden by our order.'"

"The nuns of the *Seppelte Vise* are never seen again after they once assume the black veil. They never hear anything of the outer world, even of the death of their nearest relations. Daily they are said to dig their own graves and lie down in them, and their remaining hours are occupied in perpetual and monotonous adoration of the blessed sacrament."

I have seldom read anything more horrible than this. This is literally being buried alive. Behind their stone walls and iron bars these poor nuns are as truly dead as if they were entombed in the catacombs. What an existence is this living death! Day succeeds to night, and night to day, but no change does it bring to them to whom it is all night, all dark and silent. The seasons keep their round, summer and winter come and go, but no change does it bring to them, who cannot look upon the faces of their kindred; who cannot inhale the fresh air of spring, or feel the turf beneath their feet, or taste the sweetness of the passing year.

This self-immolation is such a horrible crime against nature and against humanity that I cannot but feel that it ought to have an end put to it by vigorous legal measures. The *Seppelte Vise* should be broken up by the police. It may be said that you cannot prevent people from committing suicide. So in general we cannot, because the act is sudden and gives no warning of its deadly purpose. But where it is deliberate and the intention is announced beforehand it can be prevented, and should be. Thus England has put an end to widows throwing themselves on the funeral pile. And if the English government may prevent widows being burned alive in India, why may not the Italian government prevent nuns being buried alive in Rome?

THEN AND NOW IN NAME.—Gen. Neale Dow, in replying to some flagrant misrepresentations concerning the results of prohibition in Maine, says: "We once had distilleries and breweries in Maine, many of them; now we have not one. Seven great distilleries and two breweries running night and day were in Portland. At the same time West India rum was imported by the cargo, many cargoes, so that we sometimes had upon our wharves and in our storehouses a wonderful display of rum-punches. I think I have seen half an acre of punchons of Santa Croix rum lying upon a wharf at one time, the cargo of one vessel. Now we have not a single punchon of liquor imported here. The liquor that comes to us is usually smuggled into the state in small packages, concealed carefully in flour-barrels, sugar-barrels, or dry-goods boxes, marked 'eggs' or 'glass,' this side up with care. I have before me now, as I write, a circular from a Boston 'wholesale and retail grocer,' with a large list of liquors, names and prices at the bottom; these words are added: 'ALL GOODS SENT TO MAINE ARE PACKED CAREFULLY (without extra charge), FREE FROM OBSERVATION.'"

GENTLEMEN—Your Hop Bitters have been of great value to me. I was laid up with typhoid fever for over two months, and could get no relief until I tried your Hop Bitters. To those suffering from debility, or any one in feeble health, I cordially recommend them.

J. C. SIETZEL,
683 Fulton St. Chicago, Ill.

Schofield's lumber and mills at Wuseon Wis., were visited on Saturday by a \$75,000 fire.

IT SEEMS IMPOSSIBLE that a remedy made of such common, simple plants as Hops, Buchu, Maudra, Dandelion, etc., should make so many and such great cures as Hop Bitters do; but when old and young, rich and poor, pastor and doctor, lawyer and editor, all testify to having been cured by them, you must believe and try them yourself, and doubt no longer.

Shade in Lake Ontario.

Between 1870 and 1878, Seth Green put 658,000 young shad into the Genesee, Black, Oswego and other rivers emptying into Lake Ontario. He believes that none of those put in the Oswego rivers have reached the lake through the eel-weirs, but have from some of the rivers. In a recent letter, G. W. McPherson, a dealer at Cape Vincent, says: "As to shad, you know the first one we caught was in the river at Carlton Island. It weighed 44 pounds, and was caught in 1872. Since then the shad have increased in numbers until this season, where there has been not more than ten to fifteen caught. Last year there were a good many, but the most were caught in 1879. I believe as many as 150. I think there was at least an average of 50 a year for eight years, caught at this end of the lake, making 400 in all. They have been caught in trap nets and pound nets all along the lake shore from the St. Lawrence river to the Salmon river. The nets were set in from 10 to 30 feet of water. The greatest number was caught in 1879, near Grenadier's island in small pound nets set in about 12 feet of water." Mr. Green believes that shad can be made as plenty as white fish in Lake Ontario.

Elderly clergyman (who was passing)—"I'm very glad, cabman, to see you improving your mind by reading during your spare time." Cabby (with a sporting party)—"Improvise my mind! I dunno. I backed this 'ere oss all through last season, and he never landed me once!—and I've followed 'im up, and now he's dropped me another dollar on the 'Grand International Urdle'?" (Gloomily) "If yer call that imp—The parson retired."

YOUNG MEN If you want to learn telegraphy in a few months, call on a man of skill at good wages, address VALENTINE THOMAS, Jolietville, Wis.

ENCINES (Furniture of Parlor, etc.) Farm,